

## THANKSGIVING.

The President Proclaims the 28th as Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18.—The following was issued this afternoon by the president of the United States:

### PROCLAMATION.

It is a very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close, that its hearty and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country and so special that every home felt its comforting influence. It is too great to be the work of man's power and too particular to be the device of his mind. So God, beneficent and all wise, make the labors of men to be fruitful, redeem their losses by his grace, and the measure of whose giving is as much beyond the thoughts of man as He is beyond His deserts of praise and gratitude of the people of this favored nation, which are justly due.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, present, to be a day of joyful thanksgiving to God for the bounties of His providence; for the peace in which we are permitted to enjoy them, and for the preservation of those institutions of civil and religious liberty which He gave our fathers the wisdom to devise and establish, and the courage to preserve. Among the appropriate observances of the day are rest from toil, worship in public congregation, renewal of family ties about the fireside, and thoughtful helpfulness toward those who suffer lack of body or of spirit.

In testimony thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of November, year of our Lord, 1861, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
By the president: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

### A NEW YORK DEATH TRAP.

A house in lower New York, full of men and women employed in useful, productive, honorable labor, after giving many warnings of weakness, collapsed and crumbled into the cellar and street, crushing the life out of seventy persons. There never was a more horrible massacre. Civilization is a failure if there is not somewhere responsibility for a crime so distressed and so hideous. The incapacity of the city government for a decent discharge of duty has been painfully evident in this affair from the first. It has been an object lesson teaching the futility of the tyranny to which a mighty city is subjected. First, the official inspections of buildings was disclosed as worse than worthless, and the only thing the rulers had to say was that there should be more inspectors. We hear the like impudence and smartness from the alleged street cleaners, who absorb millions and leave the streets disgracefully dirty, and the same from those who pretend to guard the purity of the water for which a new channel has been provided at a cost of \$30,000,000. There is no rascality complained of, but the rascal wants an additional appropriation that he may enlarge the fraud he imposes upon the people. The poor men and women smashed under ponderous machinery and rat-eaten in the ruins, while the city laborers dawled over them, thought there was some protection for them in official inspection, that experts decided that the tottering walls and shaking floor were safe, and their confidence lost them their lives. During the hours when energy was wanted to clear the wreck, the trifling with which precious time was passed was pitiful, and that is the way things are done. The frightful remains of the working men and women sacrificed, were at last removed, and the inquest began. At once it was seen that the rulers of the city had provided themselves with false theories of an explosion to account for the wholesale murder. As there was no steam boiler to blow up, barrels of benzene were invented. The conclusion proof was finished, in spite of the official explanation, showing that a building constructed for the purposes for which the tumbled structure was occupied should be four times as strong; that the upper floors were loaded almost to the breaking point, and only a shock, such as the fall of a pile of paper, was required to produce a catastrophe; that the position of the ruins proved the disaster had occurred from the giving away of loaded floors; that the structure was a death trap, and all who had responsibility for it were criminals; all this was not merely in testimony—it was demonstrated; and the verdict seeks the fastest blame upon a little iron pillar, itself an original swindle, having less than half the metal in the specifications called for, and that had broken like a piece of crockery when it fell. Now what are the working men going to do about this? Listen to a few rambling discourses, and pass turgid resolutions written by theorists? Is that all? Can they not manage to use their votes for good government? What is the ballot for if it is not for protection of the poor man's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? Is party servitude to sweet that criminality must be condoned for its sake?

### NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

Last week there were three notable gatherings and this week another of great importance. At Toledo, O., the Knights of Labor were in session, at Sedalia, Mo., the farmers' congress at New Orleans, La., the bankers' congress, and this week, at Denver, Col., the mining congress. The Knights of

Labor arranged for a meeting, looking to the federation of labor at Montgomery, Ala., in February. The farmers discussed the various subjects that would naturally interest the large class that they represent, such as transportation, prevention of food adulteration, and approved the new department of agriculture and its management under Secretary Rusak.

The bankers of course discussed the matters that interested them. Finance, currency and coinage. John Jay Knox of New York, presented a "plan for permanent national bank circulation," and Mr. Gibson also of New York, read a paper on "Wall Street," and painted in rosy colors the advantages of that "peculiar institution." We remark with the greatest of pleasure that one banker, Mr. A. P. St. John of New York, came out plump on free coinage of silver and advocated the return to the law of 1792 was first abrogated in 1873. He was a democrat, and Knox who is a gold standard advocate was a republican. The world moves, and we would not be surprised to see the free coinage plank in the national platform in 1892. The republicans are already committed to monometallism, and the gold standard.

The mining congress will have a word to say on the subject and we look for important results from the present gathering. We will report at the earliest practicable moment any proceedings of importance to the people.

The Atchison Champion scores Gibson's article on "Wall Street" in great shape. The more anyone observes the trend of bankers' associations the more he will see the need of the repeal of the national banking law. When national bankers propose a "plan for a perpetual national bank circulation," and attempt to apologize for, argue in defense of that "gambling hell" and commercial pandemonium, "Wall Street," it is time to call a halt, relegate to the rear all advisors who apologize for a system that robs the people and commend a very few of them.

### \$700,000,000 FOR FARMERS.

New York Press: The annual report of Secretary Rusak of the agricultural department estimates the increased value of the crops of the United States for this year over last year at \$700,000,000. The estimate is undoubtedly nearly correct. If anything it is lower than the real facts. The increase is not confined to any one product, but is scattered over the whole range of natural products of the soil. It embraces corn, wheat, oats, barley, tobacco, cotton, live stock and everything which the farmers this country produce. In some instances, as for example in the matter of oats, prices are lower than last year, but the yield per acre is so much larger than last year that the balance in cash is on the side of the farmer.

The prosperity of any country begins with the prosperity of the workers of the soil. For weeks there have been signs in business centers of returning business activity and prosperity. It was the outcropping of the magnificent results that have been attained on the farms of the country. The farmers are able by the results of this year's harvesting and the strong demand for their breadstuffs in Europe to pay off their mortgages, re-furnish their homes, spend money upon their families and in other ways make themselves comfortable and happy in their surroundings. The railroads are kept busy transporting their products to the seaboard for shipment abroad. The banks are kept busy handling the checks that represent the funds paid for the crops. The arteries of business life are filled with fresh blood in consequence of the money they are spending, and the whole nation quivers under the renewal of activity.

The \$700,000,000 increased value of the crops of the United States will be almost entirely paid for foreign countries which must have our cereals and meats. It is therefore like so much added to the wealth of the nation. It goes first to the agriculturist, but eventually permeates the entire nation and gives life to every business element.

### TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

"How sweet," the first man cried, "is death! The faltering pulse, the dying breath! From but a gentle span between The life unsolved and the life unseen, When the weary soul shall know no care, But rest and beauty everywhere! Ah! death is sweet! And so say I, Give me the man content to die."

The other sighed and shook his head: "Ah! death comes all too soon," he said, "And better than blighted youth, I wage, Is the charm that lies in green old age. With a sturdy frame and a hardy health, And a goodly store of worldly wealth, Man's life is sweet, indeed, and he Whose life is long is the man for me."

And then the life insurance factor Rose and left the undertaker.

The Case Altered.

Texas Slittings: "Prisoner," said Judge Cowing, "you are charged with gambling." "Gambling! What is gambling?" "Playing cards for money." "But I did not play cards for money; I played cards for chips." "Well, you got money for your chips at the end of the game, didn't you?" "No; I didn't have any chips at the end of the game."

"You are discharged."

Kansas Philosophy.

After lawyers become engaged they begin to notice what there is to eat on the table, and when they are married the growl because there isn't more.

There is an impression that men like to be petted when they are sick. As a matter of fact men like to be petted when they are well and can enjoy it.

To many young people depend upon their

fathers' money taking them through this world and their mothers' prayers making everything all right for them in the next.

### Improved Proverbs.

Life: He laughs best who does not laugh at a woman when she thinks there is a mouse in the room.  
It is never too late to drink champagne.  
A rolling stone never "gets there."  
When a belated husband comes in by the window a flatterer is apt to fly out of the door.  
A bird and a bottle in hand is worth two boarding house dinners anywhere else.  
Every man's house is his servant girl's castle.  
The race is not always to the horse you put your money on.  
A run in time saves the nine.  
If at first you don't succeed lie, lie again.

### KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

November 20.  
Cattle—Steers, \$3.25@6.00; cows \$1.25@2.75.  
Hogs—bulk, \$3.70@3.80; all grades, \$3.00@4.00.  
Sheep—Market steady.  
Wheat—79¢ bid.  
Corn—35 cents.  
Oats—27¢ cents.  
Hay—\$5.00@6.00.

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THE HOME MAGAZINE.  
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The fourth volume of this popular monthly magazine begins with the issue for November.  
Among the contents of this number is a chapter first of a new serial from the pen of Harriet Prescott Spofford, entitled "One too Many." This is well illustrated and will run through three or four issues.  
Main Hartwell Catherwood's two-part story, "The Mill at Pett Cap," is concluded in this number.

Mrs. Logan's article for the month is especially interesting. She writes of the election of Lincoln.  
There is an excellent short story by Ella W. Peattie, entitled "An Autumnal Wooding."

The article in the "Gentle Art of Beauty" series treats of the teeth. This article alone is worth the price of the Home Magazine for a year.

The dining room department for the current number gives many valuable recipes, and a menu for a Thanksgiving dinner.  
Miss Pruden gives the floral department an interesting illustrated paper on the famous Lily, the Victoria Regia, exhibited this fall in the basin of the Bartholdi fountain in the Botanical Garden, whose leaves, as they floated upon the water, were of such size that they would bear up a child.

Over two and a half pages are devoted to Christmas presents. These show how to fashion many articles suitable for gifts.

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### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 830 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester, a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

### THE MUSICIAN'S GUIDE.

Every music teacher, student or music lover should have this volume. It contains 300 pages of valuable musical information, with full description of over 10,000 pieces of music and music books, biographical sketches of over 150 composers, with portraits and other illustrations. Also a choice selection of new vocal and instrumental music and other attractive features. Upon receipt of eight two-cent stamps, to properly postage, we will mail free, a copy of The Musician's Guide, also a sample copy of Bismarck's Musical World, containing \$2.00 worth of new music and interesting reading matter. Address

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### MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

First publication September 25. In the District Court in and for Sherman County, by Kansas.

Charles Anderson vs. Orpha R. Nye and John A. Nye.  
The above named defendants Orpha R. Nye and John A. Nye, non-residents of the state of Kansas, will take notice that the above named plaintiff did on the 22 day of September 1891 file his petition in the court above named and there by suing you, and asking judgment against you and each of you for the sum of six hundred forty-seven and 50/100 dollars with interest at eight per cent until September 1st 1891 and for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by you to the plaintiff to secure the above amount and involving the N. W. 14 of Section 25 Town 8 S. Range 40 of 6 P. M. in Kansas. And that you must answer said petition on or before the 5th day of November 1891 or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against you for the sum of six hundred forty-seven and 50/100 dollars with interest thereon at 8 per cent since September 1st 1891 and cost of suit and for the foreclosure of said mortgage and for the sale of the land there in described, and that you and each of you be forever barred from and of all right title and interest in, and to said land. Marcus Brown Att'y. for pl'tf.

W. H. Procter, Clerk of the District Court.

### MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

In the district court in Sherman county, Kansas. The Commercial Investment company, plaintiff.

vs. William J. Crawford, L. W. Talley, trustees for Clarence K. Hesse and Burnham, Talley & Co., defendants.  
The above named defendants, William J. Crawford, L. W. Talley, trustees for Clarence K. Hesse and Burnham, Talley & Co., non-residents of the state of Kansas, will hereby take notice that the above named plaintiff did on the 6th day of October, 1891, file his petition in the court above named, and there by suing you, and asking judgment therein for the sum of four hundred, forty-five and 50/100 dollars and interest thereon at 12 per cent since October 1st 1891, and for the foreclosure of a mortgage given by the defendant, William J. Crawford, involving the northeast quarter of section 12, township 6 south, range 40 west, in Sherman county, Kansas, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 19th day of November, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against William J. Crawford for the sum of four hundred, forty-five and 50/100 dollars with interest thereon at 12 per cent since October 1st 1891 and cost of suit, and for the foreclosure of a mortgage on said premises, and that you and each of you will be forever barred from all right, interest or equity in said land. Marcus Brown, attorney for plaintiff. W. H. Procter, Clerk of the district court.

### ALIAS NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

(First publication October 2.)  
No. 10698 U. S. Land office Oberlin Kansas.  
September 2, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by W. R. Lewis, against J. L. Stephens for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture entry No. 4962 dated July 28 1887, upon the N. E. 14 Section 21, Township 7 S, Range 40 W., in Sherman County, Kansas with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that J. L. Stephens failed during the 5 year entry term, to plant or re-plant any part of said tract in trees, tree seed or cuttings, and failed during said time to cultivate any part of said tract in any manner so as to satisfy at the proper time, the law in this respect; said alleged failure is hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18 day of November 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Testimony in this case to be taken before M. D. Cuthbertson a notary public in his office in Goodland, Kan., on the 3 day of November, 1891 at 10 o'clock A. M.

Cyrus Anderson, Register.  
Service by publication.

### NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

No. 10628 U. S. Land office Oberlin Kansas.  
November 12 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Jordan against James N. Conn for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture entry No. 2881 dated May 18 1888, upon the southwest quarter section 25, township 7 south range 38 west, in Sherman county, Kansas with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said James N. Conn has wholly failed, at any time during the 6 and 7 years up to the present date to replant the first 5 acres of said land to trees seeds or cuttings, neither has he cultivated or prepared the said 5 acres for planting or replanting or caused it to be planted trees, tree seeds, or cuttings, but the full amount broken on said tract has been left during the summer months of 1890 and the entire growing season of 1891 up to the present date to grow up to a dense mass of weeds without any cultivation whatever. Thereby destroying all trees from prior planting and each and every failure exists at this date November 11, 1891, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 18 day of January 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. Testimony in this case to be taken before M. D. Cuthbertson a notary public at his office in Goodland, Kansas, on the 5 day of January, 1892 at 10 A. M.

G. L. CALVERT, Register.  
Service by publication.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The state of Kansas vs. Sherman county.  
In the probate court in and for said county.  
In the matter of the estate of Henry F. Putting deceased. Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry F. Putting, late of said county deceased, by the honorable, the probate court of the county and state aforesaid, dated the 16 day of November A. D. 1891. Now all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned, for allowance, within one year from date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and that if such claims be not paid within three years after the date of said letters they shall be forever barred.

HOTT ANDREWS, Administrator.  
Of the estate of Henry F. Putting, deceased, dated this 17 day of November 1891.

### SCOTT'S SUB-TREASURY.

The new book of lectures, Scott on the subject of the sub-treasury plan as endorsed in the platform of the people's party in Kansas, is a complete and wonderfully clear and comprehensive statement and argument. It is certain to become the standard work on that subject. Henceforth no speaker or editor can afford to discuss this question without first giving this book a careful perusal. Mr. Scott is the best qualified man in the states to present this subject. He has studied it in all its phases, and he writes honestly, calmly, graphically and convincingly. It is a book for the multitude as well as for the philosopher; it is a book that everyone should read; no one can afford not to read it. The fact that as its pages went to press they passed under the eagle eye of J. C. Hubbard adds immensely to its value and will place its utter reliability as to facts and figures absolutely beyond a question. It is the most valuable book of the decade. Well printed on good paper, over one hundred pages; also diagrams showing how to build, cost. Price 25 cents; address G. H. Flintham, general agent, Topeka, Kas.

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